



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 13, 1928

POWER AGENT ADMITS DRIVE  
UNEMPLOYMENT  
CONVENTION CALL  
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS  
THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

## "Your Vote"

**I** SN'T it true that the more time we have on our hands the less we seem able to do? And this refers as much to our interest in politics as anything else.

So while you are downtown—right in the midst of things—take an extra sixty seconds to stop at The Emporium Information Desk, where you will find an authorized "registrar," who will take your name and address for registration in the coming Presidential election.

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SAN FRANCISCO

A reminder to money-wise parents

## HALE'S Basement

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With vacation time here, thrifty mothers will profit by seeing this assortment of boys' suits, blouses and shirts, underwear, caps, sweaters, pajamas, hosiery, corduroy pants, Can't Bust 'em Overalls, Lee's Durabilt Khaki Unionalls, etc.

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

- Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
- Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
- Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
- Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
- Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
- Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
- Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
- Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
- Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
- Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
- Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
- Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
- Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
- Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
- Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
- Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.
- Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
- Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
- Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
- Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
- Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
- Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
- Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
- Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
- Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
- Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
- Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
- Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
- Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
- Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
- Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
- Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
- Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
- Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
- Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
- Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
- Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
- Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
- Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
- Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
- Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
- Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
- Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
- Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
- Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
- Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
- Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
- Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
- Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
- Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
- Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
- Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
- Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
- Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.
- Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
- Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
- Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
- Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
- Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
- Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
- Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
- Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
- Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
- Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
- Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
- Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
- Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
- Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1928

No. 24

## Power Agent Admits Drive

(By International Labor News Service.)

Methods and "morality" of the power propaganda continue emerging from the basements of the lobby and publicity machine of the power trust through the medium of the Federal Trade Commission investigation, which plows its murky way through the heat of summer and the humidity of powerdom.

How this machine operates, through its state "information committees"—one of which in Klux-ridden Indiana described the spending of \$15,000 for "lobbying"—was typically pictured before the Federal Trade Commission in the testimony of Samuel E. Boney, director of power publicity in the two Carolinas.

### School Textbooks Held "Prejudicial."

With chief prosecuting counsel Healy digging in with questions and Mr. Boney telling the story, this is what went into the record, typifying what goes in day after day, showing how the power trust has sought to rule schools, newspapers, universities and the public powers:

Q.—Did you ever publish a magazine?

A.—That is referred to there, published a little magazine; that referred to Public Service, our bulletin.

Q.—I wish you would read the phrase that I am pointing out to you on the second page.

A.—(Reading): "We are scanning the textbooks on civics and economics which are being sent to schools and colleges, but many of the textbooks being used are antiquated and highly prejudicial. Please for the present regard this as confidential, for we are hoping through quiet and diplomatic measures to have some of these inimical textbooks discarded. You will readily see how the needs of antagonism to our industry are planted in the minds of the young college men who are coming yearly into our business public life. As one phase of our educational work we are striving to combat the teaching of these harmful theories."

### Boiler Plate to Look Like News!

Q.—Document 1591 is a copy of a letter which you wrote to the editor of a newspaper in Anderson, known as the Independent? A.—It is.

Q.—Telling him that you were having the Western Newspaper Union ship him in plate form an interview on South Carolina tax problems, which you obtained from Senator R. M. Stewart of Lancaster; is that correct? A.—Correct.

Q.—You state you trusted he would deem it to be of sufficient importance to warrant an editorial comment. Do you know whether he commented on it editorially or not? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Who was the real author of the article which had been put in plate and ordered under Senator Stewart's name? A.—I wrote the article and sent it to Stewart, who made considerable revision.

Q.—Did you send it to other editors in North and South Carolina? A.—This particular article was sent only to South Carolina, dealing with a South Carolina situation.

Q.—To what extent was that reproduced in the papers of South Carolina? A.—I think probably that was reproduced more than any other article we sent out.

Q.—In sending it out to the newspaper editors, did you disclose to any of them the method in

which the article had been prepared? A.—I did not.

### Sent Out As Real Interview.

Q.—It was then sent to them as if it were an interview which had been obtained from Senator Stewart, was it not? A.—It was sent as a signed article by Senator Stewart.

Q.—1593 is a letter from the secretary of the North Carolina Merchants Association, offering to be of service. Now, his name is what? It is J. Paul Leonard? A.—That is correct.

Q.—And he suggests that you would be benefited in some measure by the publication of your article, "With my signature," that is, with his signature; you wrote the article for him, Mr. Leonard, and he signed it—is that true? A.—Right.

Q.—Do you remember what the article was? A.—As I recall, it was on the subject of parking and street railways.

Q.—And then he told you that he was going to have an editorial in a little while? A.—That was in the Merchant and Retailer, I believe.

Q.—Document 1600 is a copy of a letter you wrote to Mr. N. A. Cooke, vice president, Southern Power Company, on August 5, 1925, relating to the question of Governor Pinchot's giant power propaganda? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—In which you advocate that an attack be prepared on him by you and that somebody named Lee be gotten to father it or to sponsor it? A.—It does not say an attack. A reply.

Q.—Very well, a reply, then. Who was Mr. Lee? A.—Vice president of the then Southern Power Company.

### The Flood Pours Into the Schoolrooms.

Q.—Did Mr. Lee sponsor the article? A.—He did.

Q.—Where was it printed? A.—In our Bulletin.

Q.—Where else was it printed? A.—In a number of newspapers.

Q.—Document 11601 shows that on August 21, 1925, you sent a copy of that interview to the editor of the Charlotte Observer? A.—That is correct.

Q.—That did not disclose that you had anything to do with the authorship of the paper, did it? A.—It did not.

Q.—1603 is a letter from Mr. Flor of the Electric Bond and Share Company of New York to you. A.—It is.

Q.—They maintained a bureau where they printed articles of publicity and sent them out, did they not? A.—I do not know just what type of organization they had. I should judge from that they had articles printed and sent them out.

Q.—1604 is a copy of a letter which you wrote Mr. Flor, on October 7, 1925, saying you wanted, if possible, to send a copy of that pamphlet to every newspaper editor and to all school and newspaper libraries in the Carolinas? A.—That is correct.

Q.—So you are engaged in sending pamphlets to schools, were you not, from time to time? A.—I do not recall whether they sent the full number of those pamphlets, just to whom these were sent.

Q.—Don't you recall, about writing this letter, it was your desire to send these pamphlets to all schools and universities? A.—It was.

### UNEMPLOYMENT.

Unemployment among organized wage earners decreased 3 per cent in 24 cities during May as compared with April, according to statistics published in the American Federationist for July, of which William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, is editor. The average unemployment of members of trade unions in April was 16 per cent and in May 13 per cent.

The following table shows the percentage of union members unemployed in the cities during April and May out of the total membership of the local unions reporting:

Cities	April Per Cent	May Per Cent
Atlanta .....	10	8
Baltimore .....	27	24
Birmingham .....	11	7
Boston .....	17	15
Buffalo .....	13	13
Chicago .....	12	10
Cincinnati .....	11	11
Cleveland .....	29	16
Denver .....	15	18
Detroit .....	22	12
Jersey City .....	19	35
Los Angeles .....	17	18
Milwaukee .....	8	6
Minneapolis .....	13	12
New York .....	20	17
Omaha .....	17	22
Paterson .....	15	16
Philadelphia .....	27	19
Pittsburgh .....	20	19
San Antonio .....	13	8
San Francisco .....	13	11
St. Louis .....	12	11
Seattle .....	10	7
Washington .....	6	5
Total .....	16	13

### BOARDS SEIZE CONTROL

The increase of boards, commissions and agencies that are responsible only to the President usurp the legislative branch of government, said Senator Thomas of Colorado. This centralization of government should be checked by making them responsible to Congress and not to the President, he said.

Thomas cited the Tariff Commission, the Budget Bureau, the Shipping Board, the Federal Trade Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission as usurping organizations.

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**CONVENTION CALL.**

San Francisco, Cal., July 5, 1928.

To Affiliated Unions:

Pursuant to the action of the Executive Council, you are hereby advised that the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in the Masonic Auditorium at Sacramento, California, beginning at 10 a. m., Monday, September 17, 1928, and continuing in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation in the convention will be upon the following basis:

Each regular affiliated organization shall be entitled to representation (based upon the average per capita tax paid into the Federation during the preceding year, i. e., the total amount paid in for the fiscal year, divided by twelve), as follows:

Unions shall be entitled to two delegates for the first 100 members or less and one delegate for each succeeding 100 members or major fraction thereof; provided that no union shall be entitled to more than six delegates.

Central Labor bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each. Delegates from central labor bodies shall not be seated in the convention unless the local union in which they hold membership is affiliated with the Federation.

Each delegate shall vote an equal percentage of the membership of the union he or she represents on all questions where roll-call vote is taken, provided, all fractional votes be eliminated.

No proxies shall be allowed.

Each delegate from central labor bodies shall be entitled to one vote.

No delegate shall be permitted to represent more than one organization, but delegates from central labor councils may also represent the union of their craft.

Each delegate-elect and each alternate-elect shall receive credentials from the secretary of the organization he or she represents, and a duplicate of the same shall be forwarded by said secretary to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation at least two weeks prior to the convention.

If an alternate presents credentials and is seated, he or she shall be the only recognized representative throughout the session of the convention.

All notices of contests must be served on the Secretary-Treasurer prior to five days before the convening of the convention, and parties making such contest shall be permitted to appear before the Committee on Credentials and present their evidence.

No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for affiliation at least three months prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization issuing the credentials; provided, organizations chartered within three months of the meeting of the convention shall be eligible to representation.

**Introduction of Resolutions.**—Propositions and Resolutions may be sent to the Secretary in advance of the convention, but cannot be introduced after the second day's session of the convention.

Original credentials must be given to the delegates-elect and the duplicates forwarded to the California State Federation of Labor office, Underwood Building, 525 Market Street, San Francisco. The Duplicate Credentials should be mailed at least two weeks prior to the opening of the convention, as provided in the Constitution.

**Delegates Must Show Five Union Labels.**—The Constitution, as amended at the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention, provides for the appointment of a Union Label Investigating Committee. The duty of said Committee is to ascertain the number of union labels shown upon their wearing apparel, and upon the failure of any delegate to show five or more union labels, his name shall be reported to the

convention. To facilitate the work of the Union Label Investigating Committee, delegates-elect are requested to fill in the check on the back of the Original Delegates' Credential.

**Railroad Rates.**—Reduced convention fares have been authorized by the principal steam and electric railroads on the identification-certificate plan. The reduced rates will apply from all points in California on the "one and one-half" rate for the round trip.

Identification-certificates will be mailed to delegates-elect as soon as their duplicate-credentials are received by Secretary Scharrenberg. Members of delegates' families are also entitled to the reduced rates.

The sale dates for tickets on the identification-certificate plan from all points in California will be September 14th to 22nd, inclusive, with return limit of September 25th.

In cases where delegates will pass through San Francisco or Oakland en route to Sacramento, it is suggested that they purchase 16-day summer excursion tickets to San Francisco or Oakland and then use their identification-certificates in purchasing tickets thence to Sacramento; this will give a lower through fare.

**Sacramento River Boats.**—The California Transportation Company operates two magnificent passenger boats on the San Francisco-Sacramento run.

Boats leave at each end of the run every evening at 6:30 p. m., except Sundays.

Single fare is \$1.80. Round trip \$3.00. State-rooms may be reserved at rates ranging from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each way.

All proposed amendments to the Constitution should be forwarded to the office of the Secretary one week before the opening of the convention.

Convention Headquarters will be at the Hotel Senator.

Delegates wishing to make hotel or room reservations should correspond with J. L. R. Marsh, Box 2, Labor Temple, Sacramento.

If there should be any further information regarding the convention or the arrangements for the convenience of delegates, it will be communicated in a letter circular, or through the labor press.

Fraternally,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA  
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,

JOHN F. DALTON,

(Seal)

President,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG,

Secretary-Treasurer,

Underwood Bldg., 525 Market St., San Francisco.  
E. H. Dowell, John S. Horn, R. W. Robinson,  
Claude C. Hopkins, C. E. Dowd, Charles J.  
Crook, Ros. Mannina, Donald Witt, Elma F.  
Smith, James E. Hopkins, Chas. Child, James G.  
Dewey, George W. Stokel, Vice-Presidents.

All per capita tax for the fiscal year, including the month of August, should be paid before August 31.

**APARTMENT LIFE GAINS**

Declining ownership of individual homes by the American family and a trend toward the rented apartment is indicated by the Bureau of Labor statistics.

In 1921 58 per cent of the families provided for in all classes of new building were housed in one-family dwellings. In 1927 this proportion fell to 38.3 per cent. Since 1921 the proportion of apartment houses in total new building construction has doubled.

Unquestionably, the bureau states, the change in the character of the American home will seriously affect the people of the country. Students agree that apartment house habitation means a less settled community and less attachment to any particular portion of the American territory.

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.



**INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.**

The Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California is initiating a drive against the heavy death and injury tolls in the building construction industry of the State. A plea for the fullest co-operation has been sent out to employers, employees, and others interested in conserving the most precious of assets, human life.

During the four years 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 there were 626 deaths in building and engineering construction in California. Employees to the number of 756 sustained permanent injuries, and an army of 72,018 men suffered injuries from which they recovered. The California statistical information for the four years named gives, for all industrial operations, 2,784 deaths, 4,905 permanent injuries, and 963,058 temporary injuries. Building and engineering construction heads the many industries of the State during each of the four years. There should be an appeal in these tragic figures which will cause thoughtful citizens to rally to the aid of the Industrial Accident Commission.

Reporting to the Governor's Council meeting on April 25, 1928, Director Will J. French of the Department of Industrial Relations said:

"The large number of deaths and injuries to workers in the building industry of California has aroused protest against the lack of safety inspection. The Industrial Accident Commission does not have the men nor the money to adequately cope with the situation. Plans are under contemplation to enlist the whole-hearted support of employers, employees, insurance companies and allied groups, in a campaign to reduce the accident toll. It is believed the response to the call of co-operation will be general. What can be done is illustrated by the construction of several of California's largest buildings. For instance, the splendid new 26-story administrative structure of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company in San Francisco was built under the watchful eye of a safety engineer. Not one life was lost in the building, there were no serious accidents, and the contractors secured a substantial return on the insurance premium because of the fine experience. It used to be claimed that each floor of a skyscraper would be baptized with blood."

Employees are giving altogether too much. Employers are paying high insurance rates. The social order is confronted with losses of many kinds.

The democracy of safety gives the citizens of California an opportunity to combine in a movement which does not permit of the least division of opinion, for there is an instant appeal in the desire to save men from meeting needless death and injury while they are at work.

From the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois come reports of increasing numbers of industrial accidents in the construction field. Falls of various kinds are a main contributing cause.

During the first three weeks of June the International Labor Office at Geneva held a conference. The official report states that the main business was the consideration of ways and means to curb

accidents in industrial pursuits. Placards in the halls of the building at Geneva show that the United States leads in the loss of life. This is not a record to be proud of in this or in any other country.

Proper supervision and inspection, engineering ability, complete observance of safety requirements, installation of protective devices, exercise of care, eternal vigilance, and determination on the part of employers and employees and all associated with them that preventable deaths and accidents must be reduced, will prove the best factors in facing the problem.

**LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.**

By Wm. A. Nickson.

The conventions nominating the candidates for the presidency by the two major parties have adjourned, and the proceedings are now a matter of history. It is not the intention of the writer to discuss or criticize either faction. The energy displayed by the spellbinders will serve to stimulate the intelligent voting citizens and enable them to come nearer a solution of the real issues which confront the American people.

We are facing a new situation—the growth of a new idea. This idea is "industrialism." Business is in control. There is but little land to be homesteaded. The freedom of the plains to the settler is as constricted as the freedom of the seas prior to the war of 1812. And worst of all, no amount of fighting will gain "an ell" of land, for it has practically all been homesteaded or passed into the hands of railroad corporations or other capitalists.

The industry of the east is marching toward the industry of the west, and agriculture is being enveloped and crushed. This is not the fault of industry, but rather reflects the ineptitude of the small farmer to rise to the conditions which now confront him. Agriculture must become synonymous with business by becoming industrialized. To achieve this end they must ally themselves with industry by organization with the industrial workers, which form the urban population. All workers, no matter whether rural or urban, must follow the lead of modern machinery. Science and invention have shown the way to greater remuneration and shorter hours. Organization and education will enable the producers to meet the captains of industry and bring about the stabilization of business so that the rewards will be more equally divided.

There is no place in this country for the demagogue. Likewise, the ground must be made unhealthful for the reactionary, in whose veins are germs of autocracy. Will the agriculturists as a class see the dawn of this new idea and embrace the opportunity to regain the stability and prosperity which is their birthright, or will they continue to use the methods of raising and marketing crops prevalent in the nineteenth century, and thereby drive the youth to the cities, where the hours of labor are shorter?

To sum up, the city must be brought closer to the

farm, and vice-versa. The automobile and radio have paved the way. There must be no isolation. With the growth of the new idea the smaller cities will increase in size. And this will not be to the detriment of the larger cities. They are large enough now.

Attorney—Where was the defendant milking the cow?

Witness—It's hard to describe, Judge, but if you'll bring in a cow, I'll show you the exact place.—Whirlwind.

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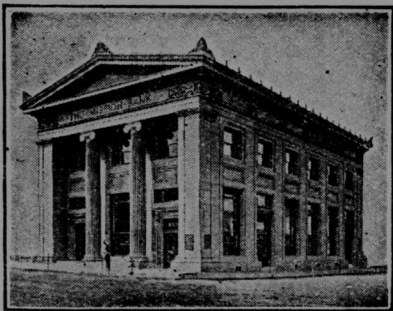
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## BY THE WAY.

One big definite good has resulted from the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of public utility propaganda—it has aroused the organized teachers of the nation and they have declared war on the utility and power propagandists. It may be true that the public as a whole has shown only languid interest in the utilities inquiry. Part of this lack of interest is undoubtedly due to newspaper "playing down" of the investigation and its startling revelations of utility propaganda in schools, colleges, churches, newspapers, civic organizations and many other institutions. But the teachers, judging by the action of the American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Association, are thoroughly aroused. Both the American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Association, in conventions just ended, strongly denounced utilities propaganda in the schools. This is all to the good. The honest teachers of the country, who are in the overwhelming majority, have served notice on the utilities crowd that they will not be used as propaganda agents for utility and power companies. It will be more difficult in the future than it has been in the past for the utility interests to corrupt educators and "get away" with it. The educator who paints the utility and power companies as great benevolent institutions, concerned only with the people's welfare, will be under suspicion and will be closely watched by fellow workers.

There are indications of an awakening to the shame of permitting illiteracy in this richest of nations, which above all others can afford to educate its citizens. Approximately five million Americans are illiterate in the meaning of the word as used by the Census Bureau, that is, they can not read. How many others have next to no education, though they may be able to read and write a few words, is not known, but it must be large. Two counties in the United States, to their credit, have realized that illiteracy is an evil that should not be endured and have determined to end it within their borders. One is Buncombe county in North Carolina, which some time ago undertook to wipe out its illiteracy by 1930. The other is Dane county in Wisconsin, which has set out for this same goal. There are thousands of counties in which there could be a complete cleanup of illiteracy, if the public conscience was sufficiently aroused and existing forces organized to deal with the evil. Buncombe and Dane counties are showing the way. Others can follow if they will.

When you hear someone lauding the achievement of Miss Amelia Earhart in being the first woman to cross the Atlantic in an airplane stop them long enough to ask who it was that accompanied the lady. Chances are about a hundred to one they won't know. Well, that you may be informed, it was Lieut. Wilmer Stultz, pilot, and Lou Gordon, mechanic. The plane was equipped with heavy and serviceable pontoons. The flying time was 21 hours and the distance 2,100 miles. Some day a woman will make the flight alone. It is complimentary to call Miss Earhart the "Lady Lindy." Lindy has as yet no rivals in his achievement.

Practicing economy is a good thing, but there is such a thing as being tightwaddy and overdoing it. Meeting in dismal, poorly lighted halls may be permissible when you are unable to find something better, but there are halls that are dear at any price, and most of them prove harmful to any organization, no matter what its purpose that holds meetings in them. If you are meeting in one of these halls where the sickly gas jet is eternally fighting the shadows, better get out—and do it now—for as sure as night follows day, it will kill that local union and silence the voice of workers who aim to improve their working conditions. Meet in a cheerful place; you will get cheerful results.—The Amalgamated Journal.

## LABOR AND STATE PROBLEMS

By Franklin Hichborn.

## III. THE TOLL BRIDGE.

Two generations ago, California tried out the scheme of private ownership of roads, and found it costly and bad. The toll road gave away before the free public road, until the toll-gate disappeared from our highways. And then came the automobile and the demand for good roads, and the cement trust exploiting the demand. The people of California have paid dearly for their roads, or dearly for not operating their own cement plant as part of their road-building programs, which ever way you would have it. But the roads, though costly, are wonderful roads, wonderfully financed, the people on one item alone taxing themselves \$30,000,000 a year and more for road up-keep and extensions. And these roads, paid for by the people, are free.

Literally millions of automobiles use these roads. The idea, however, that the people who have paid for them and who are paying for their up-keep, should be permitted to use them without somebody getting a profit out of such use, seems to have gone very hard with some people. At any rate, public opinion has been built up that, whereas the State can afford to spend many millions for roads, it cannot afford to spend a few millions for bridges. So, more and more the bridges have been left to "private initiative," and "private initiative" is making them the toll gates of the State Highway system.

And here as ever, Labor pays.

President Frank C. MacDonald of the State Building Trades Council, in his address at this year's State Convention of that body, vigorously pointed out the evils of the short-sighted policy of permitting the bridges of the State's Highway system to be used as private toll gates.

"The matter of privately-owned toll bridges at strategic points on the State Highway system," said President MacDonald, "is well worthy of consideration.

"Committed to the policy of public ownership of such monopolies labor would oppose such privately owned toll bridges on that policy alone. But the establishment of these toll-taking concerns along our highways works such decided injustice that it is entitled to special consideration.

"The people of California have expended millions on their highways for the benefit of all the people. For the maintenance, upkeep and new construction of such highways the people are now taxing themselves directly more than \$30,000,000 a year. Putting these enormous amounts into highways for their own benefit they are entitled to the use of those highways without the added burden of paying toll to so-called private enterprises.

"However, under the principle of privately owned toll bridges private enterprise is now at certain points levying tribute upon the users of the highways. There is indication of this policy being extended. No more vicious policy could be devised. The toll bridge owners are in effect given opportunity to charge for the use of publicly owned highways, for, without these highways their toll bridges would be practically useless. The state that is spending more than \$30,000,000 a year on the highways should own all these bridges, and if toll is necessary to be taken from them, that toll should be used for highway work and highway work alone without a further rake-off for so-called bridge owners."

One of the bottled-up scandals of the 1927 Session of the California Legislature was the efforts of toll-bridge promoters to tighten their developing stranglehold upon the State Highway system. They got their bill through both houses of the Legislature, but it was vetoed by the Governor. We may look to see them back at the 1929 Session with a stronger lobby even than they had last year. Toll

gates on our State Highways are worth fighting for.

The Building Trades Council address offers the only remedy—State ownership of the bridges as a necessary part of State ownership of the roads. (Next—Private Financing of Public Activities.)

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## LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—How many Canadian provinces grant mother's allowances?

A.—Three, Alberta, Ontario and Saskatchewan. One other province has adopted the necessary legislation but has not yet put it in effect.

Q.—What labor organization has the likeness of an ancient musical instrument on its label?

A.—The American Federation of Musicians. The lyre, a harp-like stringed instrument, appears on its label, surrounded by a wreath and the words, "American Federation of Musicians."

Q.—Who said unemployment "is at once the preoccupation of the statesman, the weapon of the politician, the opportunity of revolutionary and the scourge of the poor"?

A.—This is a quotation from "Unemployment: Its Cause and Cure," by W. E. Appleton, general secretary, the British General Federation of Trade Unions.

Q.—What was the first name of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen?

A.—Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen of the Western Hemisphere.

Q.—Does the Republican Party platform declare for the right of collective bargaining?

A.—The platform says: "The party favors freedom in wage contracts, the right of collective bargaining by free and responsible agents of their own choosing, which develops and maintains that purposeful co-operation which gains its chief incentive through voluntary agreement."

## IS GOOD MONEY GETTER.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell \$17,500,000 of new stock to officers and employees. The price is \$50 a share and no one can buy more than ten shares. Payments are to be made by \$2 or \$5 deductions from the monthly payroll. As no employee or officer can pay for the stock in a lump sum it will take from 10 to 25 months to pay for one share.

The total number of new shares will be 350,000. If all officers and employees avail themselves of their new privilege, the average number of shares per person will not exceed two.

This system of financing was developed by the public utilities following the World War. Aside from the value of floating stock issues, it ties stockholders to the company.

Workers are less prone to change employment or make demand for improved conditions, and stockholders in public utilities will accept increased rates and oppose municipal ownership. Records of July, 1926, show there were 11,842,410 customer owners of public utility stock throughout the country.

The corporations call this system "a development of much better relations with their customers and employees."

"I know that organized labor in its broadest political aspect, in its public aspect, is battling for the rights of average people in America. I know that it is the organized force for all labor and not only for labor, organized or unorganized, but it is the fighting force to embattle for common men and women, whether laboring or otherwise, throughout the length and breadth of this land."

—Representative George Huddleston of Alabama.

## ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER.

Physicians and nurses conducting the asthma and hay fever clinic at San Francisco Polyclinic, agency of the Community Chest at 1535 Jackson Street, report marked success in combating the sneezing and wheezing and affording relief generally to patients by determining through use of extract injections the pollen, or other substance, to which they are sensitive.

A visit to the clinic this week showed boys and girls, men and women, the youngest 11 and the oldest 84, under treatment each charting a steady gain in weight, their rest unbroken because the cause of their ailment has been ascertained and steps taken to overcome it.

Local physicians now using the Cornell technique, brought into practice by Prof. R. A. Cooke, clinician, and Prof. R. A. Coca, laboratory expert at Cornell, trace the cause of such illness to chickens, ducks, geese, cats, dogs, goats, rabbits, horses, timothy hay, ragweed, cottonseed, insecticides, kapok, orris root, such as found in face powder, and tobacco.

In other cases, the causes have been traced to foods and spices such as wheat, corn, rice, rye, oats, buckwheat, milk, eggs, chicken, beef, lamb, pork, chocolate, peanuts, almonds, mustard, black pepper. Persons inclined to asthma or hay fever are advised to keep away from dust and not to allow cats, dogs, birds or other pets in the home. Warnings against over-eating and admonitions not to rush or get excited, but to take things easy, are the rule.

Hay fever is classed as perennial and seasonal. Of seasonal, the early hay fever occurs from May to mid-July and the late from mid-August to mid-October.

Some of the frequent causes of the perennial are ascribed to dust, hair, cotton, or feather pillows.

"And when we tell a woman patient to get rid of her feather pillow, we don't mean that she should give it to friend husband," remarked a physician.

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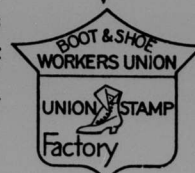
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General Secretary-Treasurer



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Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1928

Seattle once stood before the world in a misrepresented sense as the core of all extremism. The world got a good deal of a distorted picture of Seattle in those hectic days. It is getting no such picture now. School teachers, denied the right to organize, compelled to sign hateful, enslaving, un-American yellow dog contracts, have gone back to their classrooms relinquishing for the time being their rights as American citizens. That any community should make such demands upon citizens in any category is an example of civic depravity hard to beat.

Why do politicians find it so difficult to speak plainly about the injunction issue, to name but one question upon which there has been equivocation to the sickening point? Because the injunction evil involves a principle of human freedom and in neither party convention was there a sufficient majority of advocates of freedom to clearly carry the day. In Kansas City there was Andy Mellon and he had plenty of faithful mental counterparts both there and in Houston. The inadequacy of both platforms leaves a magnificent opportunity on the doorsteps of both presidential candidates. Will the candidates meet an issue that their conventions dared not boldly face? It is to be hoped both of them will seize the dilemma by both horns. A great many Americans wonder what is going to happen.

The political parties have met, adopted their platforms and named their candidates and it is now up to the citizens of the Nation to learn all they can about the parties, the platforms and the candidates and then go to the polls on election day and register their decision. That is what every citizen should do, but a large number of them every election fail to perform their duty in this respect, and that is why our government is not as responsive to the will of the people as it should be in a country like ours. The voice of the political boss is, as a consequence, more potent than the voice of the people, and not the boss, but the citizen, is at fault for this condition of affairs. The price of good government is now and probably always will be interested activity on the part of the citizen, and if that price is not paid there is nothing to do but abide by the consequences. To complain after the negligence is both silly and useless.

## The Transportation Problem

The city of San Francisco has for many years been confronted with a serious transportation problem and the privately operated street car systems, instead of offering assistance to the municipality in the solution of the difficulty, have always endeavored to place every stumbling block possible in the way of finding a means of adjusting it. One of the concerns, the Market Street Railway Company, at one time going so far as to contest in the courts the right of the city to use its own streets for the operation of its publicly owned street cars, and at the present time that company has an action pending in the courts in an effort to extend some of its franchises beyond the period of expiration. The Railroad Company claims that certain franchises do not expire until 1932, while the city is contending that the time limit is 1929.

Without regard for what the decision of the courts may be in these cases the fact remains that the city ought to be busy in making preparation for the time when the privately owned and operated lines will have no right to use the streets of the city for the operation of their cars. Up to the present there has been little or nothing done in this connection and large numbers of citizens are beginning to grow rather anxious about this condition of affairs. Recently, to create interest and formulate policies dealing with the subject, there was organized the San Francisco Transportation League, and a number of meetings have been held by the organization at which a thorough discussion of all phases of the problem has been indulged in and definite conclusions reached concerning the manner in which the municipality should handle the transportation problem, particularly so far as it relates to the expiring franchises and the adding of additional lines to the Municipal Railways now operating publicly owned street cars in this city.

Some years ago the city of San Francisco engaged an expert transportation engineer to make a survey of all of the street car systems in the city and to submit a report concerning valuation, operation and other details as aids in handling the problem in an intelligent fashion. The expert was none other than the world famous Delos F. Wilcox, who came to San Francisco and put in some time in gathering all of the facts relating to the problem. For his services he was paid a fee of \$10,000, and he made a very extensive investigation, bringing to the task his long years of experience in that particular field of engineering, and he placed a valuation of \$20,000,000 on the properties of the Market Street Railway Company, which was considered a very liberal figure by those who had given the matter serious attention.

The Transportation League has taken a position favoring the issuances of bonds to the amount named by Wilcox for the purpose of purchasing the properties of that company, or if the company is not willing to accept this fair figure, that the money thus raised shall be used for the purpose of establishing municipal lines in their places as rapidly as the franchises of the private company expire.

These are questions in which the unions of the city, most of which are committed to the policy of public ownership, should take an active part. At the present time many of the unions are affiliated with the Transportation League and it is hoped that many others will avail themselves of the opportunity to join in the effort to properly solve the transportation problem for our city because progress is being seriously interfered with under the condition that now prevails and the sooner the matter is settled the better it will be for everybody, including the stockholders of the private company.

The next meeting of the Transportation League will be held in Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia Street, next Thursday evening, July 19th, and it is the desire of the League that all those interested in the subject be in attendance at that time, most particularly representatives of local trade unions, and that the unions may affiliate with and become active participants in the activities of the organization until the work before it has been definitely disposed of to the advantage of all the people of the city.



### THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Banks are queer institutions. They want so much to be the leaders of the people in money matters. And they don't deserve to have the chance. When it gets right down to brass tacks banks are in the business to make money and when they preach to the common people their preachments are designed to produce bank profits. That is why a great deal of bank preaching makes many people sick and resentful. Thank what gods there be, the labor banks have not fallen in line to any great extent with the practice of so-called big bankers in preaching to the people about what they ought to do. Almost every one of the millionaires made in America since 1914 is a denial of the lesson in "how to get rich" so generously offered by the pious banking fraternity. "Save your pennies and be happy ever after," say the bankers. Well, let it stand as true that thrift is a good thing, but it is far from having the miraculous potentialities attributed to it by the bankers and they sing a song that is largely hokey, hokum and blather.

It is only to the poor that the bankers talk thrift. Well, let's have a look. Bonds stand for thrift. Always the thrifty, careful ones have put their money in bonds. But the millionaires of current vintage got there through highly speculative stocks. Bonds have been making their owners pale around the gills. But that isn't the main point in this yelp against frugality, thrift, stinginess—call it what you will. The main yelp is that the tip-toeing, gum-shoeing, soul-tearing thrift advocated by all the "best minds" in the big banking houses knocks the adventure out of life, makes for mediocrity of experience, denies a person the right to take a chance and then kills his urge to take a chance. It tends to kill in men that spark that has through the ages led men to fling themselves behind barricades, to rush in where the doddering fear to tread, to carve out new ways of meeting life's problems, to flare forth with new thoughts, new ideals, new principles, new methods.

The advice of the banker is to put life on a mechanistic basis—to do just so much of everything each month, to put away just so much each month, to never be foolish, or reckless, or daring. Followed properly, the advice of the banker is to move each month in the same beaten path, to move at the same speed and to the same end, that end being the front door of that bank. And then, dear children, eventually there will, the banker says, be money enough in the banker's bank so that you can have a trip to Europe, or keep out of the poor house, or buy a bond which the banker will sell you, for a price and a commission. The idea of all this thrift preachment is that if you are careful and don't waste anything you can have a little fling when you are so old and palsied that you wouldn't know what to do with a little fling if you had it.

There are grandeurs in life that come from daring from plunging in with everything on a great adventure. The heroes for whom we have the deepest love have been those who gave least thought to the penurious gospel of the thrift campaigners. The narrowness of that outlook would have robbed us of such glorious fellows as d'Artagnan's pages unfold. We should have had our Coolidge, but never our Lincoln, perhaps our Rockefeller, but never our Teddy Roosevelt. Oh, for daring, for great thoughts and courageous deeds in behalf of great ideals. Better by far the gospel of labor than the gospel of bankers. Fight for a proper reward for service rendered and the tongue-in-cheek penny-pinching advice of the "great" bankers can be emblamed with other ancient ritualistic notions.

### WIT AT RANDOM

Greenwalt later staggered into a roadhouse near by with a story of having been attacked and killed by bandits.—Pennsylvania paper.

The young people of the First Baptist Church will have a little pet-together at the church parlors on Friday evenings. A light lunch will be served afterwards.—Iowa paper.

Doctor (to wealthy patient)—Yes, you're all run down. I suggest that you lay off golf for a while, return to business, and get a good rest at your office.—London Calling.

Lady Politician—What is home without a mother?

Male Voice in Audience—Your baby!—Judge.

First Student—That girl you've started going with is a smart li'l gold-digger.

Second Pauper—Then all I've got to say is, she's a darn poor geologist.—Colorado Do Do.

"Offisher, you'd better lock me up. Jush hit my wife over the head wish a club."

"Did you kill her?"

"Don't think sho. Thash why I want to be locked up."—America's Humor.

Wife—Remember now, meet me at the Biltmore for lunch, at twelve.

Lawyer—Very well, dear, but please be there by one, as I have an appointment with a woman client at three and can't wait any longer than two, if I am to meet her at four.—Judge.

'Twixt autos and moonshine,  
Our life is one grand thrill;  
If the cops don't get us  
The undertaker will.

She—My husband certainly does enjoy smoking in his den. Has your husband a den?

Other She—No; he growls all over the house.

He risked his life to rescue the fair maid from a watery grave, and, of course, her father was duly grateful.

"Young man," he said, "I can never thank you sufficiently for your heroic act. You incurred an awful risk in saving my only daughter."

"None whatever," replied the amateur lifesaver, "I'm already married."

A man entered a hotel, placed his umbrella in the stand and tied a card to it on which was written:

"This umbrella belongs to a champion prize fighter. Bank in 10 minutes." When he returned the umbrella was gone. The card, however, was still there.

"Umbrella was taken by a champion long distance runner. Won't be back at all."

Possibly the word "waste," like hundreds of others, may be regarded as a relative term. What some people regard as wasteful would be regarded as provident by others, and vice versa.

A gentleman entered a doctor's consulting room and took a chair.

"Well, what can I do for you?" asked the doctor.

"I don't think much of that cough medicine of yours," answered the man.

"Oh, I'm sorry to hear that," was the reply. "What is the reason?"

"Why," said the gentleman, "there's so much dead waste in it. I hadn't taken more than a quarter of a bottle when my cold disappeared, and there is the other three-quarters just thrown away."

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### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco  
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are  
requested to forward news items to  
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

James Thomas Kelsey, in point of membership one of the oldest of No. 21's members, passed away in Colfax on Monday of this week. Mr. Kelsey, who was a native of Eureka, California, had been employed at the Examiner composing room for more than 43 years, and was 71 years of age at the time of his death. The deceased had held many positions of honor in the union, and was for two years president of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society. For the past several years Mr. Kelsey's health had not been the best, and he had gone to Colfax with the hope that a change of climate would be beneficial. With him at the end was his sister, Miss Carrie E. Kelsey of San Francisco. Funeral services were held on Thursday from the parlors of Halsted & Company under the auspices of the union and the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society. Members of the Mutual Aid Society acted as pall-bearers. Interment was private.

The July meeting of No. 21 will be held on Sunday, July 15, at 1 p. m. Every member should make an effort to be present as business of importance is to come before the organization.

The Humboldt Times, Eureka, in its issue of Sunday, July 8, devoted 3 columns to a sketch of the life of a member of No. 21. The occasion for the feature story was the visit of Mr. Charles H. Parker to Eureka. Mr. Parker, who has been a resident of San Francisco for 61 years, worked as a printer on the Humboldt Times in 1867. The newspaper story recounts many interesting phases of early days in Northern California, and tells how Mr. Parker missed by a few days having the distinction of holding cases beside Bret Harte. Mr. Parker, a native of Boston, came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and the journey into Humboldt County was made by horseback in 1858. One of Mr. Parker's relatives built the first house in the city of Trinidad, California, and an uncle was the founder of the Parker House, one of San Francisco's first hotels and was a member of the first city council of this community. For many years Mr. Parker was employed in the composing room of the Bulletin, and has served the union in many capacities, and was also for many years a leader in the general labor movement of this city. Mr. Parker carries his 76 years with the ease of a much younger man, and enjoys excellent health. The recent visit of Mr. Parker, who was accompanied by his wife, was the second to Humboldt County in more than 60 years.

The delegates to the California Conference of Typographical Unions met at the union headquarters on July 8th. Representatives were present from all member unions, and much business was transacted. The board of directors met in the morning and reviewed the work of the Conference for the past quarter. At the afternoon meeting the committee to consider the feasibility of a joint picnic for all central California unions was appointed. It is not expected that the monster picnic planned will be held until next season.

From the Alameda County Union Labor Record it is learned that a daily paper will be published on the grounds of the Pacific Southwest Exposition, to be held in Long Beach from July 27th to September 3rd. The paper will be known as the "Exposition Daily."

From the same paper it is learned that after August 1st the Omaha Bee-News, recently added to the Hearst chain, will be edited by Henry J. Allan, now publisher of the Wichita Kansas Beacon.

Some ten days ago there was established in San Francisco a new printing establishment which en-

ters the field with a plant of five typesetting machines, and which will, when operations are begun, give employment to some ten or fifteen of our members. At the present time it can only be stated that this is a welcome addition to the fold of union offices in San Francisco, and full details will be given to the membership at the earliest date compatible with the wishes of the owners. It is expected that operation will begin within the next week or ten days.

Typographical Topics also is pleased to announce that the Graphic Studios, Milton Miller, proprietor, has been added to the union list.

"Gene" Walters, now at the Union Printers' Home, writes that he is improving in health, and desires to be remembered to his friends in this city. Mr. Walters also writes that "Tommy" Hartman recently met with a painful accident. Mr. Hartman, who is the oldest member from this union resident at the Union Printers' Home, recently fell down a flight of stairs, suffering a severely sprained wrist and bruised leg. It is reported that he is showing remarkable recuperative qualities for one of his age.

J. M. ("Jerry") Maxwell, was confined to his home at 30 Sycamore street, by illness.

C. M. Mumby recently disposed of his printing plant and entered Letterman General Hospital at the Presidio.

D. H. Lindsay writes that he has returned to his home in San Bernardino, and that with the assistance given him by members of San Francisco Union, expects to be able to work part time.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society, J. H. Harriman was elected president, Robert Fleming vice-president, Selig Olcovich secretary-treasurer, F. L. De Jarmatt and W. Lyle Slocum members of the board of directors. Members of the Society now working in other chapels are requested to send their home address to the secretary-treasurer.

#### Notes from the News Chapel.

By L. L. Heagney.

Comes Jerry Wright and deposes that whosoever stole Brother-in-law Paul Bauer's '23 Chevy should be gathered in by the bug keeper. (Later: That guy ain't as goofy as I thought, states Jerry. He had plenty very suddenly and abandoned it in a gutter where the cops found it and made Paul take it home.)

Several weeks of camping, driving, loafing and fishing ought to do him till 1929 if Bill Davy's ratiocinative process be not at fault. Snow fell while he was in Yosemite, bad roads were encountered, rain muddied the streams, but Bill was in the mountains before anglers emptied the brooks and his luck with hook and line more than compensated for minor discomforts one is certain to run up against on entering the hills so early in the season.

Some sort of sickness held Harry Bird in its fell clutches for a while and an M. D. suggested eliminating from his diet all food except black tea and soda crackers, causing Mr. Bird to wonder whether the medico is a tea importer or a baker.

Several friends, entertained at a card party and

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supper by Mrs. May Lowe the other evening, seem unanimous in the belief it's unfortunate May allows such long intervals between parties.

Like another Columbus Eddie Haefer set sail, chaperoned by Mrs. Eddie, in his antique Buick for the Sierras and elevated adventure in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe, the printer-prune grower having selected the hillside pond site solely because it raises neither prunes nor printers.

From a brother in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Pop Greer received a request that he go before a notary and swear the Oklahoman is free, white and 21, also an American citizen, the statement to be submitted to Secretary of State Kellogg to scrutinize before issuing a passport. The Oklahoman wrote Pop he is prepared, on getting the passport, to spend a year touring Europe.

Guess Charley Cooper will catch up on some of the golf he was compelled to forego owing to necessity of having to work. The next fortnight he will devote exclusively to the Scotsman's favorite game.

Americanized though he is, the shrill yelp of the bagpipe at the Hoot Mon picnic recently had no more ardent admirer than Phil Scott. At this outing so great a fancy for recreation did Phil acquire he hid himself to California's playground on the Russian river to get more of it.

"Nurseries and department stores offer young trees and rose bush slips at \$1 up," Herb Hail informs us. "Yet I can buy what looks to be precisely the same thing at the 15 cent store. Maybe it's because I'm an amateur gardener that no difference is evident except the price."

Frank Vaughn and Pop Piersol, driving overland, kept company as far as Salt Lake City. Wonder if Frank's new Studebaker was able to keep up with Pop's old Willys?

"The only thing we can complain about in this campaign is that both political parties have entered such high-class candidates we have difficulty in making a final choice," says Joe Sullivan. "But under Al Smith's administration the country stands more of a chance to reach a solution, by vote, on that fretful question, prohibition, than under Republican domination."

All do it, carry foot rules, and Chick Smoot avers it's the first time he ever fished where it's necessary. Over at Black Point, he says, where a bass is hauled ashore the gang comes a-running, each equipped with a rule, and if the finny captive falls short of legal stature back into the drink he goes. It seems the fish and game warden carries a rule, too.

#### OIL-ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE

Placing in service of an oil-electric switching locomotive new to American railroads on the Long Island Railroad was announced recently. Its oil engine operates at a maximum of 800 revolutions a minute compared with 500 revolutions by other types and weighs 23½ pounds for each brake-horsepower against 40 pounds for the nearest corresponding type. Types of this locomotive used on the Canadian National Railways operate at 30 cents a mile, compared with from 75 cents to \$1.10 cost under steam operation.

An engine driven by heavy oil drives a generator, which in turn operates motors that turn the driving wheels. Ten gallons of oil operates the locomotive as much as one ton of coal would a steam locomotive.

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**SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL****Synopsis of Minutes of July 6, 1928.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Vice-President R. H. Baker.

**Roll Call of Officers**—President Stanton was excused. Delegate Dixon appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Application for Affiliation**—From the Municipal Sewermen's Union, inclosing application for affiliation with this Council. Referred to Organizing Committee.

**Credentials**—From Window Cleaners Union, Thomas A. Guglianese. From Miscellaneous Employees, Arthur Watson, Andy Barber, Geo. Riley, Joe Naughton, George Eastman, F. J. Clancy, James Andrew, Arthur Maule, Wm. Godfred. Metal Polishers, John Petrovich. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From U. S. Senator Johnson, thanking Secretary O'Connell for acting as one of his sponsors. From Shell Oil Company, thanking the Council for list of wage rates. From the family of Bernard A. Larger, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Garment Workers of America, thanking this Council for its kind expression of sympathy. From the Civil Service Commission, acknowledging receipt of argument in objection to the procedure adopted by the Civil Service Commission on Classification and Standardization.

Communication from Hilda Gohrman, representing the Better Bedding Alliance of America, offering the use of a motion picture film, "Invest in Rest," for one of our meetings during the next few weeks. On motion the request contained in the communication was complied with.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of communication from Butchers Union No. 115, relative to its differences with Cooks Union No. 44, in regard to cooks doing butchers' work in city institutions, your committee suggests to the butch-

ers union, if still feeling aggrieved, that it take the matter up with the Civil Service Commission and in the event no satisfactory understanding be reached locally, that the jurisdictional claims of the respective parties be referred to their International Unions for proper adjustment. Concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Electrical Workers 151—Have an organizing campaign in progress; request the help of all unionists in furthering this campaign. Ferry Boatmen—Monticello Steam Ship Company taken over by the Golden Gate Ferry Company; ferry companies have mutually agreed to put new wage scale into effect as of January 1, 1928. Golden Gate Ferry Company taking an arbitrary position on the Vallejo end of the business. Barbers—Barber Shop at 201 Ellis is now fair and worthy of patronage; thanked Chauffeurs and Waiters for assistance. Sailors—Are making progress. Molders—Are still combating the efforts of the Industrial Association; are assisting to have Bro. Thomas Mooney liberated; Bro. Mooney requests an unconditional pardon.

Delegate Ernst reported that the franchises of the Market Street Railway will expire in the near future and that as yet no provision has been made by the city for taking the property over.

**Report of Joint Labor Day Committee**—The chair threw open for discussion the question of manner and program of celebrating Labor Day. It was finally decided to hold a Picnic at California Park, Monday, Sept. 3, 1928. On motion it was decided that the Committee meet every Saturday evening until Labor Day.

Moved, that when the Council adjourned it do so out of respect to the memory of Bernard A. Larger, Secretary, United Garment Workers of America; motion carried.

**Receipts**—\$539.80. **Expenses**—\$221.12.

Adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

**GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.**

Minutes of meeting held in the Labor Temple Saturday evening, July 7, 1926.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Thomas A. Maloney.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present excepting Secretary Thomas Doyle, excused.

**Minutes of Previous Meeting**—Read and approved.

**Correspondence**—Letter from the American Federation of Labor, reciting that the last convention of the Federation at Los Angeles had agreed upon a labor day button with the following wording: "A. F. of L. (clasped hands) LABOR DAY," and requesting all organizations desiring same for their members, to send in their orders at earliest possible date, the price of buttons to be \$15 a thousand. Secretary was instructed to notify the unions to send him at as early date as possible the number of buttons wanted.

The Chair, with the assistance of delegates present, thereupon appointed the following committees, who received instructions and suggestions in regard to their work in behalf of the celebration:

**Committee of Arrangements**—Thomas A. Maloney, Chairman, John O'Connell and Thomas A. Doyle, Secretaries.

William P. Stanton, James B. Gallagher, George Kidwell, Anthony Noriega, Albert Rogers, Roe H. Baker, M. S. Maxwell, Charles D. Mull, S. B. France, Hugo Ernst, Theodore Johnson, Daniel P. Haggerty, Michael Casey, Paul Scharrenberg, Al Berryessa, James J. McTiernan; Frank C. McDonald, Thomas Doyle, H. P. Brigaerts, Martin Powers, C. Terrill, Thomas McDermott, Joseph Willis, George Berger, John LaForce, A. Hansen, D. Cun-

ningham, Daniel C. Murphy, Sarah S. Hagan, Anna Brown, Ella Wunderlich, Laura Molleda, Mabel Sutton.

**Reception Committee**—Harry Milton, Chairman; T. C. Meagher, Frank Kraus, J. Foran, Thomas Walsh, A. Hansen, R. F. Haney, Dan Dougherty, W. R. Towne, F. Donegan, George S. Hollis, Theodore Johnson, Thomas Dowd, J. M. Baller, J. M. Triplett, James W. Mullen, Frank Ferguson, James E. Wilson, Nels Soderberg, T. A. Reardon, Walter Otto, Harry Lowenstein.

**Floor Manager**—Anthony Brenner.

**Floor Committee**—Wm. P. McCabe, M. T. Doyle, W. G. Desepte, Wm. T. Bonsor, Tom Connors, Tom Meagher, Joseph Tuite, J. Dunworth.

**Games Committee**—David Hardy, Chairman; Victor Swanson, Joseph Willis, Joseph Trumppower, Leo McConnell, J. A. Walsh, J. E. Hopkins, Frank Brown, Charles Gillis, George Cullen, Wm. Rhys, Paul J. Mohr, L. D. Wilson, John Coghlan, Patrick O'Brien, Fred Nicholas.

The appointment of Committee on Order and Prizes was laid over to the next meeting.

As to Gate Committee, the officers were on motion empowered to appoint a sufficient number and given discretion as to their compensation.

General discussion was had as to the coming celebration, and many suggestions made for the benefit of the various committees. Such discussions resulted in the adoption of the following motions:

Moved, seconded and carried, that the Price of Admission be 50 cents, ladies and children free.

Moved, seconded, and carried, that Prize Committee secure about 30 silver cups for the championship events to be given at the California Park on Labor Day by the Pacific Amateur Athletic Association, at which all champions of the association recently returning from Europe will compete.

Moved, seconded and carried, that the Secretary send out a circular letter to all unions in San Francisco requesting their co-operation in making the coming Labor Day Celebration at California Park a success.

Meeting then adjourned at 9:10 p. m. to meet again Saturday evening, July 14, 1928.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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**WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overall.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traug Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: David Davies of the marine engineers, Sven Larsen of the waiters, Felix Maguire of the hodcarriers, Michael C. Mahoney of the teamsters, James T. Kelsey of the printers, Melville J. Lowry of the machinists.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From the Window Cleaners, Thomas A. Guglianese; from Miscellaneous Employees, Arthur Watson, Andrew Barber, George Riley, Joseph McNaughton, George Eastman, F. J. Clancy, James Andrews, Arthur Maule, William Godfred; from the Metal Polishers, John Petrovich.

The Labor Council has invited Hilda Gohrman, representing the Better Bedding Alliance of America, to put on a motion picture film entitled "Invest in Rest," at a meeting some time in the near future in order that the delegates may learn something about the conditions under which mattresses are manufactured and handled by the different hands through which they pass on the way to the consumer.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 has an intensive organizing campaign under way at the present time and they urge members of all unions to assist them wherever possible by asking mechanics that do work for them to show their union cards and if they cannot do so to get men who are in good standing in the union to do the work.

The Labor Council last Friday night adjourned out of respect to the memory of Bernard A. Larger, Secretary of the International Garment Workers' Union for more than twenty-five years, who died recently in New York. Mr. Larger was well known to local trade unionists.

Jack Weinberger, who was recently appointed an organizer for the International Culinary Workers Union, has been ordered to the city of Chicago to take up the duties of the office. In compliance with instructions Weinberger left San Francisco last Saturday for the East and expects to make a few stops on the journey, arriving in Chicago about the middle of next week, or Wednesday, July 18. Weinberger has been a very successful organizer in San Francisco for a number of years and it is because of his success that the Chicago territory has been assigned to him.

Emil Muri, Executive Board Member of the International Brewery Workers' Union, left last week for Cincinnati to attend a very important meeting of that board. Matters to come before the meeting are of such importance that the entire membership has been notified to do everything possible to be on hand when the meeting is called to order. Muri has some interesting matters to present concerning his jurisdiction which covers the entire Pacific Coast, from Alaska to Lower California.

Friends among the Culinary Workers in this city have received word from Richard E. Croskey, who is at present located in San Antonio, Texas, doing work for the International Union, to the effect that he expects soon to be back on the Pacific Coast, and is about to start working his way westward through the smaller towns between San Antonio and the Pacific. Mrs. Croskey is with her husband on the present trip.

So many trade unionists are taking advantage of the vacation period that union meetings are experiencing unusually poor attendance on the part of the membership and meetings are as a rule of short duration. The orators, in particular, seem to be taking a much needed rest.

### BOOKBINDERS' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders opened in this city last Monday morning at the Palace Hotel with a very large number of delegates in attendance. The officers and delegates were welcomed to the city by municipal officials, after which John D. Haggerty, International President, took charge of the gathering and responded. The first day was taken up very largely in getting the convention organized for the work that was before it.

Will J. French, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Department of the State Government, and a printing trades member of long standing, addressed the meeting and directed attention in particular to the work that is being done in California to prevent industrial accidents and to provide compensation to those who become injured while engaged in their lines of endeavor.

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, welcomed the delegates to California and commended the organization for the successful manner in which it carries on its work in the industry over which it has jurisdiction. He also called attention to the necessity for all local unions affiliating with the State Federation and taking an active part in the work of that organization.

William F. McKenny called attention to how bookmaking has evolved from an ordinary trade into one of the finest of arts and crafts and said that in spite of the great progress that had been made it is yet but in its infancy so far as development is concerned and that one day it must take its proper place through representation in the art galleries of the world.

### FAMILY TO TRAIN CHILDREN.

There is no adequate substitute for the family as an institution for the nurture and training of children, according to Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, assistant to the chief of the United States Children's Bureau.

Miss Lenroot urges the care and protection of dependent children in their own homes and traces recent developments in this phase of welfare work.

The statement refutes claims of opponents of the Children's Bureau that that governmental unit would control children, rather than be helpful to them and their parents.

"In spite of the disturbances to which family life has been subjected by rapidly changing conditions of the modern world," said Miss Lenroot, "I believe that its fundamental basis is today exactly what it has been through the ages. No adequate substitution for the family as an institution for the nurture and training of children has yet been found, and I venture to assert that none will be found so long as life as we know it exists upon this planet.

"One of the hopeful signs in family life is the eager desire of parents for knowledge that will help them to be more understanding and more efficient fathers and mothers. Another is the increasing insistence upon the conservation of the home as the primary objective of all movements for the care and protection of children."

### NEWARK BARBERS STRIKE

Several hundred Newark, N. J., union barbers suspended work to secure the continuance of an agreement that has just expired. The wage rate is \$35 a week and 50 per cent of receipts over \$50. The employers declare this is "unfair."

## TO HOLDERS OF Third Liberty Loan Bonds

The Treasury offers a new 3½ per cent. 12-15 year Treasury bond in exchange for Third Liberty Loan Bonds.

The new bonds will bear interest from July 16, 1928. Interest on Third Liberty Loan Bonds surrendered for exchange will be paid in full to September 15, 1928.

Holders should consult their banks at once for further details of this offering.

**Third Liberty Loan Bonds mature on September 15, 1928, and will cease to bear interest on that date.**

A. W. MELLON,  
Secretary of the Treasury

Washington, July 5, 1928.

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